Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

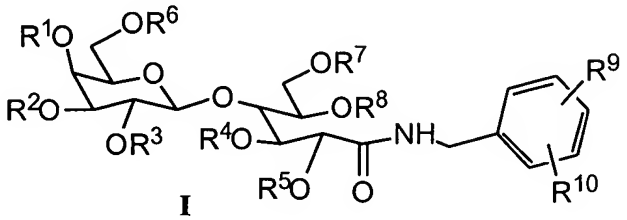
1. (Canceled)

2. (Canceled)

3. (Canceled)

4. (Canceled)

5. (Previously Presented) A method of treating hyperproliferative vascular disorders in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



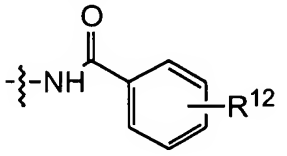
I

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or $-SO_3H$;

R^9 is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,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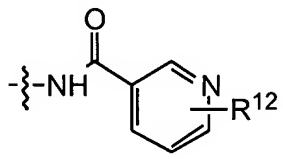
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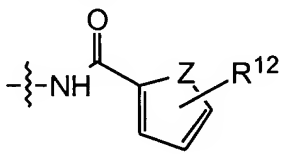

;

Z is O or S;

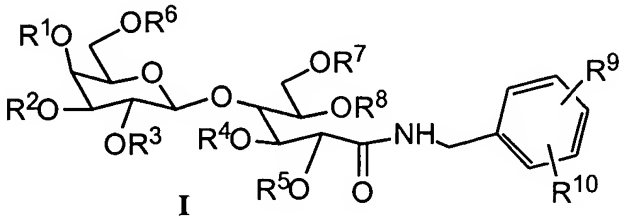
R^{11} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of R^{10}, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{12} is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

R^{13} is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. (Currently Amended) A method of treating restenosis in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



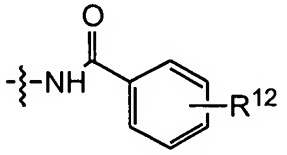
I

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or $-SO_3H$;

R^9 is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,



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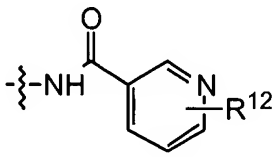

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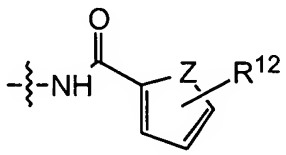


;

Z is O or S;

R^{11} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of R^{10}, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{12} is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

R^{13} is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms;

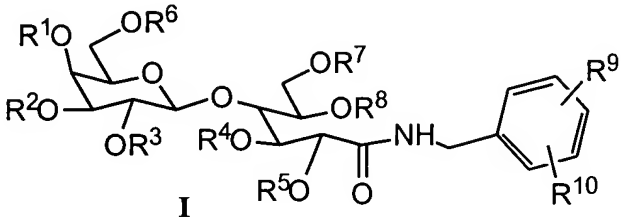
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the restenosis results from a vascular angioplasty procedure, vascular reconstructive surgery, or organ or tissue transplantation.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously Presented) A method of preventing hyperproliferative vascular disorders following vascular reconstructive surgery or transplantation in a mammal in need thereof, which

comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



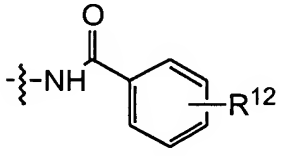
I

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or $-SO_3H$;

R^9 is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,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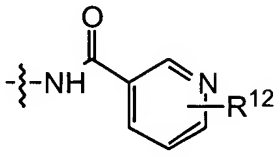
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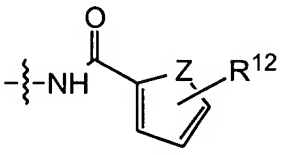

;

Z is O or S;

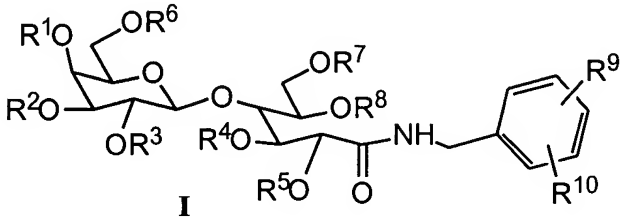
R^{11} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of R^{10}, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{12} is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

R^{13} is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. (Previously Presented) A method of preventing restenosis following vascular reconstructive surgery or transplantation in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



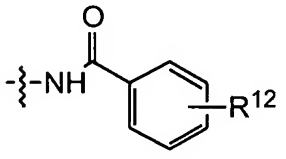
I

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or $-SO_3H$;

R^9 is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,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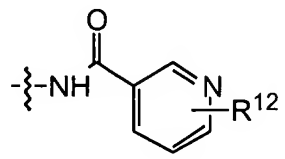
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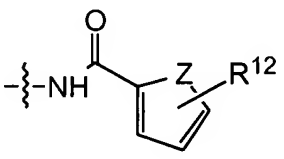
;

Z is O or S;

R^{11} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of R^{10}, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^{12} is hydrogen, CN, NO_2, halo, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

R^{13} is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the vascular reconstructive surgery or transplantation is vascular angioplasty procedure; vascular reconstructive surgery; or organ or tissue transplantation.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 5, wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms or $-SO_3H$;

Z is O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 5, wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acetyl or $-SO_3H$;

R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$,

R^{13} is hydrogen, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 5, which the compound of formula I is:

a) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

b) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

c) *N*-(4-Nitro-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

d) *N*-(4-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

e) *N*-(3-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

f) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

g) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the method comprises administering the compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutical carrier.

16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 6, wherein
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms or $-SO_3H$;
Z is O;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 6, wherein
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acetyl or $-SO_3H$;
R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$,

R^{13} is hydrogen, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 6, which the compound of formula I is:

a) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

b) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

c) *N*-(4-Nitro-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

d) *N*-(4-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

e) *N*-(3-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

f) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

g) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the method comprises administering the compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutical carrier.

20-23. (Cancelled).

24. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 9, wherein
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms or $-SO_3H$;
Z is O;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 9, wherein
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acetyl or $-SO_3H$;
R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$,
R^{13} is hydrogen, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 9, which the compound of formula I is:

a) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

b) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

c) *N*-(4-Nitro-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

d) *N*-(4-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

e) *N*-(3-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

f) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

g) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, wherein the method comprises administering the compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutical carrier.

28. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms or $-SO_3H$;
Z is O;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

29. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, and R^8 are each, independently, acetyl or $-SO_3H$;
R^{10} is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$,
R^{13} is hydrogen, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

30. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, which the compound of formula I is:

a) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

b) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

c) *N*-(4-Nitro-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

d) *N*-(4-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

e) *N*-(3-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

f) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

g) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10, wherein the method comprises administering the compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutical carrier.